A REMARKABLE YOUNG WOMAN WHO CIPIURED THE GREAT PRIEE THERE.

She Achtered Many Other Distinctions for the First Time in Cornell's History, One of Which Was an Editorship on the Era. The recent commencement at Cornell was the most remarkable of any in the university's history for one reason, a woman took the Woodford prize in oratory, the highest honor that can come to any Cornellian. She was Miss Harristt Chedie Connor of Burlington, In., a slender, pretty girl, but unmistakably an orator. She had five male competitors. Bix competitors are usually chosen at Cornell from all those of the senior class who submit orations for the Woodford prize. In selecting the six, excellence of the oration is the sole test. In the final competition oratory and literary excellence are both considered, but eratory invariably sounts more than a scholarly pen production. It was because Miss Councils an erator that she won the prize. Her oration was not considered a remarkable er even unusual effort, but her speaking was onsidered. Her subject was "The Letter and the Spirit," and it dealt exclusively with the growth of tolerance and liberality in religious thought.

Wemen competitors for the Woodford prize -founded twenty-five years ago by Gen. Weedford of Brooklyn and consisting of a gold edal or \$100 in gold—are not uncommon. The men students outnumber the women at Cornell by about four or five to one, and frequently, and for several years in succession. woman has competed for the Woodford. In the early '80s there were two women competitors for the prize in one class and one of them secured "honorable mention." The lack of sustained craterical ability, the small compass in voice, and constrained condition of the surroundings have always handisapped the women competitors, and their orations have been a success only as literary produstions. Until this year no one has ever considered the women seriously as competitors, contest largely out of compliment to the un-



This year it was generally recognized that Miss Connor would be a dangerous competitor for the men. She had won her way to the highest honors in Cornell, had obtained a Phi Beta Kappa key, and was regarded as one of the best speakers that had ever come to Cornell. She had proved her capibilities long efere the Woodford prize subjects were ansounced. When only a freshman she entered 'Sage Parliament," an organization of the wemen students, where general public questions are discussed. Her information and reading were so broad and her manner so at once. She never spoke on any subject or any phase of any subject unless she had given it serious thought and study. She was a succoss from the start.

Up at Cornell they have an institution, like Congress. There is a Senate and House, and this man is the Senator from Delaware or California or some other State, and that man is the Representative from Idaho or New York or some other commonwealth. Before Miss Conner came to Cornell no weman student had belonged to this Congress. They talk tariff, anti-option, silver, and what not there. the rest, and she did. She attended the sessions regularly, and in her junior year was a recognized power. In her senior year she was est-equipped debaters cared to meet. She could speak extemporaneously in a delightful nanner, and what she said always elicited an-

lause and generally brought out enthusiasm.

The young men of '94 knew therefore who and what they had to meet when it was announced that Miss Conner would try for the Woodford. They prepared themselves accordingly. There was no surprise when Miss Connor's name was announced as one of the six as a matter of course but when it became senior ball the night before the competition. and staying late, too, while most of her cometitors were in their beds and excluding themselves from draughts and dreaming of he next night, after final rehearsals before their intimate friends, the young men's supporters took heart and said they guessed Miss Connor was done for. She went on dancing. and seemed unconcerned. Apparently she had given up expectation of winning and hoped to remen have ma to at these exhibitions.

In drawing for places Miss Conner secured th place as speaker, generally considered the best. The usual critical audience assembled in the armory. The young men came and west. They spoke well and reself-conscious. They were watching their

self-conscious. They were watching their gestures their attirs, their collars, cuffs, ties, and handkurchiefs. They showed their nervousness, as they always do. They were not experienced speakers, although most of them were polished. But the polish was plainly artificial and studied.

Miss Connor's name was called. She was dressed entirely in white-probably her ball gown and as she stepped upon the platform, and the audience saw her was and the almost wonderfully preity pleture she made, a tremediate outburst of applicance was heard, she had half wen the tattle before she spoke a word. When she started to speak her voice was somewhat unsteady. She was tired from her social pleasures and she showed it. She pulled herself together quickly, and then all traces of self-consciousness disappeared. She had views to present and she seemed more desirous of contineing the audience of the seriousness and not artificial. Her few gestures a secondary matter, apparently. She was carnest and not artificial. Her few gestures seemed spontaneous and she had quite forgotten her grown and whether the stood on her right foot while she spoke the other paragraph. The audience was absolutely still. There was no turning, no whispering. Mrs. Lease and Mrs. Forefer never had more attentive listeners. Every syllable was heard by every rerson in the audience of nearly 2000 persons. Her voice filled the parse and her inflection and emphasis seemed parfact. When ahe finished, a storm of applanes shoot the building. The audience declared her the winner without waiting for the prime was tumultuous. Then Miss onnor became self-conscious. She was in a wint of congratulations, the people were excited, and she had seemed finally, the applanes was tumultuous. Then Miss onnor became arise to seemed the next was founded to a seried to held the most warrant of the heart. appiause was tumultuous. Then Miss became self-conscious. She was in a

brame self-conscious. She was no a while of congravulations, the people were sectled, and she became the most marked girl that ever shiered or graduated from corpell. This let he opening of Miss Connor's oration: "The bundred years ago all Lureps was

affame with the fires of persecution. To-day there hangs in the Jesuit school of a certain German city, where women were then burned by bundreds for the imaginary crime of witch-craft, the caim, sweet, pictured face of the man who did more than any other of his time to show how such procedures outrage the finest teelings of our humanity. Would you know why that young face of Friedrich Steels crowned with looks white as apow? He had been confessor to the victims of the persecution. Day after day, he had listened to the agonizing protests of the innocent condemned to die; day after day his sympathetic heart had been wrung, and day by day his hair had whitened as he heard.

Sirred thus by human love and pity, a loval son of the Church, he wrote his noble denunciation of the cruelly sanctioned by the Church. He made no refutation of ecclesinatical doctrine; he made no denial of Biblical authority. He simuly showed that the most stainless soul on God's earth could be brought by the cruelities of torture to confession of infiguity. Then he wrote is secret and with pertil-he, the most Christ-like man of that savent-such century; now the Church would chonelize him for his sainty life and work.

"Men say, forsooth, that the power of the Church is wanning, that a dangerous doubt of doctrine and a peculiar freedom of thought are growing among the educated. True, true it is, that the mighty Church of the Middle Ages, that Church to which Friedrich Spee acnowled his allegiance, has, like famson of oid, laid its head in the lup of love and been shorn of its locks of cruelty; but having, like him, renewed its covenant with the Gou of love and freedom, it triumphs more by the power of love in its dying day than ever it triumphed by the power of cruelty when its word was supreme in spiritusi and temporal affairs. All of the world's great epititual teachers have freedom in their fellow men."

"Men say for our in when on the speak of the world's great epititual teachers have freedom in the outh of the world's great epitical teach

the world's great spiritual teachers have freed men from some oppressive bondage, and charged them to forge in turn no letters for their fellow men.

Miss Connor then went on te speak of the "sweet personal presence of Christ" and said:

Never since God looked out upon the world and called His ewn work 'Good, has there been a mers untilinehing exponent of moral self-hood, of each man's right to private judgment, of every soul's free responsible relation to its God, than was that man of sorrows, that giorious peasant of Nazareth, who lived in poverty and died in agony, rather than befray the truth He felt within Him: and yet when He passed from earth, the Church which He had founded forgot His Gespel of individualisms, and assumed the responsibility for the souls intrusted to its care."

Miss Connor then took the usual trip "back through the ages" that all young speakers make to instruct their listeners, and had this to say on medern religious intiviseance:

"It is but a few years since the brilliant professor of logic and metaphysics at Kinn's College was expeljed from his chair because he denied the authorized doortine of the Church of England. It is only a few months since in our own country, a distinguished teacher of theology was suspended from his Church he-cause he denied its definition of the infallibility of the Scriptures."

She had this to say of the revelation of God:

It is not shut up between the covers of any book. It is written deep in the hearts of men and plain on the face of nature. Its first word is, God is leve: its last, love ye one another. It is all ving joving gospel, and gives no sanction to acts of cruelty or persecution."

Beaking of the Bible, Miss Connor declared:

The may innocent men. If the Bible has not taught us to refuse to believe in the wickedness of God—that God who reveals Himself most of all in the kindly impulses of each human heart—then it has taught us little worthy of remembranca."

most of all in the kindly impulses of each human heart-then it has taught us little worthy of remembrance."

This might be called the most eloquent paragraph in the oration:

"Aristotle has a fancy of a man reared to maturity in some dark depth and brought at manhood to a lofty place whence he could see the sun arise. As the good of morping wheeled his charlot late view and trailed his reseate banners along the sky, the glory of the vision must have thrown the awe stricken man to his knees and forced from him the erry: Surely there are gods! Reveiation such as that comes to us every day. God's love and goodness appear in every star securely hung in the awful hollows of heaven, in every little primprose protected by its rough leaves from the chilling blasts of spring."

Miss Connor closed as follows:

"If the spirit is alive, what matter it then that the letter is dead? Never has there been a time in the world's history, when by bearing one another's burdens, men have more fuifilled the law of Christ than they do to-day.

shill at the six of Christ than they do to-day, the continue that they are striving to capture the continue that they are striving to regard they are striving to capture the continue that they are striving to capture the continue that they are striving to capture the capture that they are striving to capture that the capture that they are striving to capture that they are striving to capture the capture that they are striving to capture that they are striving to capture the capture that they are striving to capture the capture that they are striving to capture that they are striving to capture the capture that they are striving to capture the capture that they are striving to capture the capture that they are striving to capture that the capture that they are striving to capture the capture that they are striving

HERR DOWE'S INVENTION.

THE RULLET, PROOF CUIRAGE SECRES TUNMASKED BY BIRAM MAXIM. Indignation of the Crednions British Mili-

tary Officers and Press When the Resist-ing Power Was Shown to Be a Metal Plate-Mr. Maxim Writes About It. For several months past the cable has brought us news regarding the trials of a wonderful builet-proof cuirass, the invention of one Herr Dows, a German tailor. Begin ning his exhibitions in his native country, Herr Dowe moved over to England, and there he has been shot at repeatedly with the

and always without harm, life Royal Highness, the Duke of Cambridge, Com mander-in-Chief of the British army, and many other persons of distinction have seen this exhibition, and according to all accounts all were equally astonished and mystifled. Although no specific statement was made to that effect, the impression was deliberately produced that this bullet-proof cuirass was made of some textile fabric, and bullet-proof cloth was the talk of the day. This was as true In this country as it was abroad. The cuirass was cloth covored, and it was natural to supnose that whatever was most wonderful was true, and it certainly was most wonderful that cloth should resist the penetrating power of a projectile which would go through three test or more of wood.

known inventor of the Maxim gun, seems to have been the first person to suspect that the cuirass was not what it was supposed to be and to offer an explanation of it to the British public. Mr. Maxim saw Herr Dowe's cuirass shot at. He was satisfied that the tests were genuine. He also learned that the culrass was about 14 by 16 inches in area, 3 inches thick, and weighed 11% pounds.

A few days after seeing the trial Mr. Maxim grote to some of the English newspapers, saying that he had succeeded in making a culrass ing the public and especially certain armyofficers down to his gun works at Erith, twentyeight miles from London, to test it on June 1 His cuirass, he said, was made of certain organic and inorganic substances, was 1% inches thick, and weighed only 10 pounds. It had taken him six hours to invent it, and he would sell the secret to any officer appointed by her Majestr's Government for 7a. Gd., the bare cost of the materials.

There could also be an exhibition, Mr. Maxim added, of some very fine Maxim-Nordenfeldt guns, made for the Sultan of Turkey. An announcement of this sort in this country would have been suspected as savoring of a joke, but the Britishers do not seem to have suspected one. Admirals Saumarez and Boys, Gen. Dunne, Col. Slade, Major Crabba, and Capt. Dutton Hunt, the last two District Inspectors of Musketry, besides a great growd of citi-

of Musketry, besides a great crowd of citizens, went to Erith.

The Britishers didn't "smell a mice" even when Mr. Maxim began the proceedings with an exhibition of his guns, nor later, when he brought out a cuirase, shot twice at it, and then handed it over to a museum man, asying that this man had paid the 7s. 6d. for it and was entitled to it. They were, according to the Times, simply bewildered. Mr. Maxim then brought forward another cuirass, which, he said they could shoot at all hey wanted to, and showed them that it was made of a plate of steel covered with leather. The big bugs of the army got indignant at what they demed was trifling with them, and marched off. Had they sayed they would have seen that Mr. Maxim had Bept his word. The plate withstood the tests, and was li, hter than the German tailor's. The British papers have hardly yet get over abusing Mr. Maxim for what they thought was a scury joke, and none of them seem to recognize the value of the lesson taught yit.

Mr. Maxim has written an interesting letter to The Sun regarding the matter. He says:

Belleving that there will be a good deal of misunderstanding in America in regard to what the English press has been pleased to call Mr Maxim's Great Hoax. I beg to send you the following, which, I think, will explain the whole thing, and be appreciated in the betales:

For many months a great deal had been

However, the scientific men in England very soon saw the point.

The principal mistake which I made was overrating the good sense of the English public. My accuse for this is that my associates in England are for the mos: part scientific men, who are quite as bright as can be found anywhere in the world. I was not prepared for the great sub-stratum of the unthinking. Two weeks after the affair about half the prese have eems round and sest the point while the other half are still laboring in the fog. They wanted their builet-preof cloth, and they blame me for abolishing it, and will not be appeared.

Since Mr. Maxim's exhibition Herr Dowe

peased. Mr. Maxim's exhibition Herr Dowe and his managers have both denied with a great show of indignation that there is any iron or steel in Dowe's culrase, but they seem carefully to have avoided denying that it contains a metal plate. That is the point that Mr. Maxim seems to have made clear.

SMART TANKER DIRED MAN. A Figure that is Missed Newsdays on the New England Farms, HARTFORD, June 30.- In view of the fact that

Coxey armies are climbing mountains and wading rivers in a tumultuous and pathetic quest of work, the Connecticut Western News, a quasi-agricultural organ of Canaan, among the great Litchfield county hills, this week publicir invites all capable Corerites to come right round loose there and buckle down to work at yanking weeds in Canaan potato lots and 'rustlin'" with a scythe in the meadows. The potato fields and mowing lots are yearning for em reflects the Connecticut Western News, and the 'great army of the unemplored,' it adds, can't come along too soon. It were on: 'There is probably not a town in the country (we can speak for North Canaan; where at least a dozen competent, able-bodied men, who would hold themselves ready to do any work that might be required of them, such as farm work, haying, mowing dooryards, working up woodpiles, &c., could not find steady employment at good wages. There is also a great demand for good all-around hired men to work on farms.

to those of every rural town in the Nutmeg State, and those, also, of Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Everywhere the farmers iament that it is all but impossible to get help enough to tide them through their having time, and that they were 'way behindhand with the weeds in their potato patches when

of Litchfield county is no whit less applicable

enough to tide them through their haying time, and that they were "way behindhand with the weeds in their potato patches when mowing time came. The fact is that there is no competent farm help to "e had in the hill towns. The farm boy, just as soon as he ge so out of school permanently, runs off to the cities to make money with light-lingered, genteel work and become a olgarette-smoking dude at the street corners. Moreover, the old time race of strong armed, active, and faithful hired men." so called, who got out of bed whistling at 4 A. M. every day in the year, and worked on the keen jump twelve hours every day for \$10 a month and "victuals found." is about extinct, while the men that in a small and isoble way are trying to take their places, "tired" and stolid immigrants, are poor critters" to make a living with, the Connecticut farmer thinks, on his hard and stony farmstead. One old-fashioned Yankee hired man will eastly do the work of, two such men, possibly of three at a pinch.

Now and then though, one still meets with a specimen of the old timers, a survival, and such a prize has all the work he can swing to in his neighborhood, at \$1.50 and \$2 a day. Everybody wants him. Farmers drive miles to secure his services on their plantations, and actually make engagements with him, so great is the demand for his labor, weeks and even months in advance.

There is a whole-souled, thrifty specimen of the kind in a certain eastern Connecticut town. Borrah, for instance, and he has prospective work enough at hand all the time for half a score of men. He is a tiger at work, quick as a cat, hand; as every which having can't, and incustive and the right time for half a score of men. He is a tiger at work, quick as a cat, hand; as every which having can't, and incustive make and the wing can wait which having can't, and incustive make and the come and the right time for half a score of men. He is a tiger at work, quick as a cat, hand; as every whole having can't, and incustive make the proper which have a standing roun

CHINA'S EQUIPMENT FOR WAR. Vicercy Li's Development of the Navy and

SHANGHAL May 26. - Letters from Welhaiwel say that the old Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, is carrying out the triennial inspection of the Gulf ports in a way which exe tes the wonder even of foreigners. This inspection, it was found, was vital in order to keep up the standard of the Chinese soldiers and marines. The Chinese do not take kindly to the profession of arms, and it requires long training to produce efficiency. The Vicercy, however, determined ten years ago to make the Chinese he also decided to put an end to the farelest the different forts and arsenals. He secured the best foreign drillmasters to be precured, choosing them impartially from English and German officers, and the result has been a very great improvement on the whole service. The Chinese navy is now respectable. The

large vessels are the best whi h money could buy in Europe, while the smaller vessels, like gunboats, torpedo cruisers, and despatch boats, have been made at the Foorhow arsensi, largely by Chinese who received their training from British and German experts. The moment the native workmen could be trusted to work under Chinese overseers the foreigners were discharged, for the Chinese

The moment the native workmen could be trusted to work under Chinese overseers the foreigners were discharged, for the Chinese are extremely sensitive, and they disliked to have any one who would report the progress they were making.

Under, careful training the Chinese have proved far better sailors than any foreigner ever imagined would be possible. They have also developed unexpected skill in the handling of guns. The manicurres this year at Tallen was were said to be very satisfactory. The old Vierrey is a hard critic as he has paid great attention to the work done on the bestforeign shies and is, therefore, exacting in his demands. He was greatly pleased with the skill with which the chines were handled and at the efficiency of the gunners. The attility practice at V erhal was especially commended for its accuracy, and foreign experiments who also witnessed it declared that the next European nation which gets into a war gith China will us indid the Celescial gunners shooting wild. The men handled their pleases like veterans and the ranging and slatting were done as well as the average practice of this kind in European batteries. The hattalion drill of the blue ackets was also highly praised. The toppede establishments here and at Port Arthur were inspected with creaters and were found to be in good condition.

Under the cit regime an imprecion of this kind was a mere farre which was regarded by the high official assigned to it as a pretext for a fine lunked. Every perty official was found to serve the best food and wine that he could accure, and the inspection thus disconerated into a round of featurities. Linese some flagrant accident occurred the reports were aways complimentary, though foreign experis who witnessed the manuvers tild queer aways complimentary though foreign experis who witnessed the manuvers tild queer aways complimentary. I have been up-hill work. Lecause the discipline have a up-passed in the forts and research and informatical will be read to the former and affectory are not natural t

A Monster Sturgeon with a Leather Belt, WESTERLY, B. I., June 30.-The greatest sturgeon that has been taken in lihode Island waters in many a day Messrs. Lewis Brothers pulied out of their big fien traps off Wickford. in Narraganasti Bay, a day or two ago. It in Narragamett Ray, a day or two ago, it made a mighty struggle, and tangled up its often prison in a smart that was anything but pleasing to fishermen. The big fellow weighed uset colo pounds, firrally buckled about its tail as a leather array, which had been there ovidently a good many fears, since it was tadly worn and intertwinted with sea grass. The theory is, of course, that some one ingged him wome he was roung, and adjust his private seal with the strap to the sturgeon.

PLAGUE AND SUPERSTITION.

HOW HONG KONG'S PRETILENCE I FED BY THE IMAGINATION.

Suropean Bortors Hindered in Their Treat ment of the Sick-Fanatical Pineards-Strike of Cargo Men Impedes Shipping. SHARGHAL May 20.-Many details of the great plague in Canten and Hong Kong are interesting as showing the attitude of the na-tives toward fersion dectors and the difficulty of enforcing the simplest sanitary regulations. From all accounts, had the European doctors been permitted at the outset to enfor a houseto-house inspection the death its: would never have risen above fifty a day, and the disease would have been restricted to Hong Kong. As it is, cases of the deadly disease are ap-

pearing in all the neighboring country places. and it is apparent that victims of the plague may be found at any time in Shanghai or ports that have close connection with Hong Keng. In regard to the origin of the disease, there

is no question that t e present plague appeared in severe form in Yunnau last winter. It has been known there for several seasons. It was carried to Canton in March by traders. The disease is not a new one, as it has appeared from time to time in Persia and Arabia between 1853 and 1878. The latter year was memorable because the plague reached Europe. It broke out then in Astrakhan, but the Russian Government suppressed it by prompt measures. Ch na has not been visited by a great plague

for many years, but there is good authority for the statement that the plague which ravaged Europe in the fourteenth century broke out in China.

The medical returns from Hong Kong show that the present is the true plague. All the symptoms are those descrited by medical exparts who have seen the disease rag ng among Moslem pilgrims to Mecca. It is an acute fever. accompanied by evidences of blood poisoning. The glands of the armpit and the groin swell up, and abscesses and carbuneles frequently appear: there are hemorrhages under the skin and from some of the organs. The strength of the patient oozes away, and in a few hours the disease is often fatal.

Why the disease excites so much terror is because there have been few opportunities for carefully studying it. The Russian doctors who atudied the plague at Astrakhan came to the conclusion that it was propagated by

the conclusion that it was propagated by microbes.

One physician at Hong Kong attributes its spread to a purity regetable poison which arises from the earth and proves fatal first to the small domestic animals which are nearest to the ground. Whatever be the cause, it is certain that the rat, which so frequently burrows in the ground, was the fir tyletim of the plague in both Canton and Hong Kong. Thousands were found dead before a single human being was attacked. Then cats and dogs suffer-u, and finally men and women. The story that the plague was spread by the Chinese eating rate is not very plausible. Of course the eating of the disease, but the infection was brought from Yunnan by caravans of traders, and everything which the victims had used become a source of contagion. The moist climate of the sagoant also heips the spread of the disease.

In Hong Rong it was by a mere matter

come a source of contagion. The moist climate of the seasonst also heips the spread of the disease.

In Hong Rong it was by a mere matter of accident that the European authorities learner of the disease, as the natives carefully concealed the spread of the contragion. One Chinese Minister is the Sanitary Board. Lau Wat Chuen proved to be hard-hoaded. He insisted upon having patients sent from the great native hospital of Jung Wah to the European Hygels, and then, after examination, to the huiks in the harbor. This was done for a lew days. Then the feeling among the Chinese became so bitter that the procedure had to be abandoned. Native members of the Sanitary Board actually stimulated this hostility to European methods.

Placards were brought to Hong Kong from Canton, which reveal the deadly suspicion of all foreign means of treatment. These placards warned all people not to go to Hong kong from contraging means of treatment. These placards warned all people not to go to Hong kong from their eves and bones. No amount of explanation has yet sufficed to eradicate the deepseated suspicion that all foreign eves and bones. No amount of explanation has yet sufficed to eradicate the deepseated suspicion that all foreign eventual than the proper cannot unde stand that European medicine does not value certain parts of a body for medicine, because their own physicians, who are mainly quacks, insist that by eating certain parts of the bodies of animals one may secure the best qualities of those animals. They cling to this belief, and therefore such about a sories as those of christian missionaries killing native children to secure, their eyes find ready credence.

Even converted Chinese, who have been familiar with European customs, are effected out be such as a firm and course led to thousands of unprecessor.

inigh at.

In Hong Kong this stilly suspicion of foreign doctors led to thousands of unnecessary deaths. When the physicians beganthouse-to-house inspection for patients suffering from the plague there was a tremendous clamor. Placards were posted warming people not to permit the foreign devils to enter their homes, as this search for patients was merely a ruse.

permit the foreign devils to enter their homes, as this search for patients was merely a ruse. These warnings also declared that many who were removed were not suffering from the dread disease, but had been selected as specially suitable for furnishing medicines. In the excited condition of the public these placeards and rumors created such an outburst of fanaticism that the doctors were forced to give up the house inspection for two days.

Before they relinquished it, however, they were actually stoned by crowds which followed them in the streets.

The police detailed armed Sikhs to accompany the dectors, but this was found to promote danger of an insurrection, and it was finally decided to yield to nettive chamer. After two days the inspection was resumed, the native towerner having issued a proclamation warning every one from interfering with the doctors. All patients, however, were transferred to the native hospitals, as the thinese absolutely refused for use the European hospital or the bulks.

How necessary the inspection was is shown by the lact that he leger than five dead to the patients in high bouse, with four

absolutely refused to use the European hospital or the bulks.

How necessary the Inspection was in
shown by the fact that no lewer than five dead
begins were found in a single house, with four
patients far gone with the disease. The house
was reported by this Chinese to be empty, but
had been employed to secrete patients.

The common people in Hong Kong have
taken very ill the toorsnor's proclamation,
and they are extremely autles, putting every
possible obstacle in the way of the inspection
of houses. The latter reports show that 300
men of the Shoushire Light Infantry have
been detailed to accompany the inspectors,
and thus overawed the populare.

One result of the bitter feeling against the
inspection is the great strike of cargo men,
who claim they are afraid to work lest they
may have to handle dead bodies. More than
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specified is the great strike of cargo men,
who claim they are afraid to work lest they
may have to handle dead bodies. More than
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may have to handle dead bodies. More than
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of foreign firms declare that the strike is declared to result to re-secure men. The native scenic
of foreign firms declare that the strike is declared to the strike is decl

THE LACKADOR PISHERIES.

Government Interference Needed in the

Quantity, June 30.-The recent loss of the schooner Rose, with twelve lives, off the southwest coast of Newf undland, emphasizes the dangerous extent of the overloading of these vessels, both in the spring and fall of the year. In the case of the Rose, which last week coilided with an feeberg and immediately went down, there were no less than fifty-live peo is aboard, though only asmall schooner. Frontidentially, and almost miraculously, forty-lives of those on board contrived to forty-three of those on board contrived to clamber upon the leeberg, and after enduring fearful sufferings that were resented by

fearful sufferings that were resensed by a massing craft.

These schooners only carry one, or at the most two locals, so that it is almost impossible to save life when an accident occurs. They bring over thousands of Palesmen from Newfoundiand to increador is the suring of the year, and these lives in huts or tents on the year, and these lives in huts or tents on the last rador coast all summer, drying their field ashors when not actually engaged in lishing.

In the fall of the year they also oneyed lack to Newfoundiand as her came errors list is eat to upon the fishing achiever. There it was alles of constant jerd and advanture, and not a few among themila it a watery grave.

The recent disputer to he Rose and her human cargo will doubtless cause investment attention to be discreted to the practice of overloading these schedulers and to the adoption of means for its future prevention.

Farpenick Md. June 18.—During a severa electrical storm this evening Thomas Addison Ferry of Brunawick. Md. aged 31. a fand 0. brakeman, was struck by lightning and instantly k fled near Frederick Cit. His subscriped of its covering and his shoes were found filtr feet from his body. He leaves a widow and two children. He came to Frederick City to visit his father-in-law. He was returning from this visit and was endeavoring to eaten the 120 ft. M. train for his home when he was struck by H. htming.

We have heard girls apply the word "cute' to everything but a corpus.

TURTLES THAT HATED.

They Hated So Much that It Makes Bearo

"In 1840," said Deacon Seth Gregg of old Steuben, "I was crossing one of my father's fields on my way to the Cohocton for a day's fishing-for there were trout in those days. Bill Spicer was with me, and and we came upon a couple of land turtles that were having the ugliest kind of a scrap. I don't know what started the fight between the turtles, but from what I know now it must have been something serious. The turtles bit and tumbled and clawed each other for a spell, and then Bill and I separated them and put them a long distance apart. They turned as soon as they were down and came toward each other again as fast as they could, which was at the rate of about a mile an hour, but there was fire in both their eyes, and when they got together they pitched in again as fierce as ever. We hadn't time to stay there and watch them, and so we went on and left them fighting. came back that war, late in the afternoon, there were those two turtles yet, fighting as ugly as ever, and neither one of them seemed fight. I took one of the turtles home with me, and Bill took the other one home with him. eut my name on the bottom of my turtle's shell, with the date, and bill out his name and the date the same way on his turtle.

"My folks were getting ready about then to move out to lilinois, and Bill's were going back somowhere in Massachusetts, where they came from. When we went away I took my turtle with me, just for the fun of the thing. and Bill took his along to Massachusetts. settled out in Sangamon county, and Peter-

turtie with me, just for the fun of the thing, and Bill took his along to Massachusetts. We settled out in Sangamon county, and Peter—that was my turtie's name—dein't seem to like it out there. Anyway, he disappeared before we had been there a week and i couldn't find him, high nor low. We lived in illinois twenty years, and then, the old folks having died. I moved back to old Steuten, bough the farm we moved off of in 1840, and have lived there ever since. Of course I forgot all about Feter, the turtle, fifty years ago and more.

"One day last week I was going over my farm, and not more than three rods, rom where Bill Spicer and I surprised the turtles at their scrapping match fifty-lour years ago last spring, I came on to two turtles having it out with one another in exactly the same way. It brought back the old dark likes flash, and I lay down in the grass and watched those turtles fight for a quarter of an hour. Then I get up and teck one of them by the tail and tursed him over on his back. His under-shell was cut and carved like a beech tree in country schoolhouse yard. I went to desciphering the carvings, when the first one I looked at assariy made me drop in my tracks. And good reason. There it was, plain as day: Seth diregg, 1840! The very turtle I had caught more than ha'f a century ago, and which had got away from me three months later, way out in Illinois!

"As soon as I could get over my surprise and wonder I began scanning the other inscriptions on the turtle. They dated all the way from 1849 down to 1802, and the names of places carve; now and then showed in chronological order that old Peter was steadily and unswervingly travelling East.

"All the time I was examining Peter the other turtle stood on guard, glaring at I cer, and evidently impatient to resume the fight. So I put Peter down and ploked up the other one. I know you will helieve me when I say that my first sight at the under shell of his turtle actually sent me to grass. It had carying a country headed West during the past fifty-four y lay, and it saidened me to knew that any living thing could carry hate so long and so far.

Thomas Nast's Career in the Field of Po-

It was the venerable and pathetic Catakill tourist Mr. Rip Van Winkle, who remarked on we are forgotten when we are gone!" It is conseivable that Mr. Thomas Nast, the American carivaturist, may have ceheed the same sentiment if he had felt moved to read the misinformation about his career printed since he went to London recently to take a place on the Pall Mall Gazete. Mr. Nast's achievements in founding a school of American caricature in America entitle him to more considerate treatment than he has received in some quarters, and even those followers in his own profession have forgotten their obligations to him while still trading upon the material he furnished them in the course of bis active career which he means when the tone of the articles lenged absence in Sleepy Hollow, "How soon nished them in the course of bis active career as an original and vigorous cartnenist.

Since his differences with the Harpers' a few years ago, chiefly on questions of policy and politics, Mr. Nast has not had the advantage politics, Mr. Asst has not had the available of a medium of such general and influential circulation as Harper's Weekly, in which most of his best work appeared. For some years he has not been before the public to any extent except for a bilef time in the pages of an illiadvised paper of his own which hever results got on its feet. Latterly he has been pushed aside by younger men who having had advantages of artistic training which it was never his fortune to enjoy, have done their work so far as simple ex-cution is concerned, in a sayle much more in accord with an advanced public ta te in matters artistic. But Nast's attenath was largely in the force of his ideas and the power and fertility of his invention. He had not the technical polish that often newdays is accepted in place of ideas.

Nast has been painting some war pictures of a historical character at his home in M relation and directly upon his arrival in London a few weeks ago he sold his painting of Lee . Surrender for \$5,000.

Thomas Nast was born at Landau, in Havaria, just fifty-four years also, and came here as a child of six years. He began drawing for as a child of six years. of a medium of such general and influential

he sold his painting of "Lee Surrender" for \$5.000.

Thomas Nast was born at Landau, in Bavaria, just fifty-four years ago, and came here as a child of six years. He began drawing for publication at the age of 14, and between that time an the occasion of his marriage at the age of 21 years he worked for Fram Legistand the London (Businesis) Area, both here and abroad. In 1860 he had ridden in Garibald's train in the campaign for the telliverance of Italy, not when our war broke out he went to the frant essential.

Nast was then a beyor '21 years and a new carser obsered up before him. From a roving artist he was changed to a patriot, and the powerful emblematic cartoons done at that period for Horper's liver's first brought him into general nelies and endeared him to the army, which he glorified. His work at that period was serious and intensely in earnest. It was not until after the war, when Anisy Johnson performed his famous leat of "awinging round the rivele," that Nast himself discovered and developed the tendency and talent for carleature that a lew years later, in the wonderful warfers on the Tweed ring, made him one of the most lamous men in America. He drew, as always then and since from an intense personal conviction that secreted eventer induses, and while in subsequent years his partisan political dericons we are existed with divided onlines, there can a no question of the effect of riscartions on Tweed and his associates, than which nothing superior in power and culting saccasm appears in the whole history of caricature. His fertility and originality, were extran dinart. His heart was a sever it his work, and right or work, his made always according to his fattle, patriotic and originality, were extran dinart. His heart has a sweet his work, and right or work, his made and stateman it he.

The drews allowed to the latter-day carleaduring the tendent is without a hint of caricature. Amaning in the field of caricature, amaning in the field of caricature, amaning in the field of caricature.

are sit i amplored by the latter-day carlenture lists without a hint of credit to the genius from whom they are horrowed.

Queer Conceit of Lightains.

Ontains Center, N. Y. June 30.—Lightning placed a funny fresk here on Monday. The lieubilicans of the willage raised a liberty pole hast fall. It was 1.5 feet high, with a heavy gild-darrow weather vane aurmounting it. Buring the hunder storm on Monday i ghining struck the pole. Ireutoff nearly 100 feet of it. leaving about thirty feet of the butt standing. The length of pole cut off was torn and split into pieces, the largest of which would easily go in a small store, these into of the earrounding houses some of them thumped on the ruoted Booths. The strangest part of this freek was that the metal acquired awar 150 feet of the mitting acquired awar 150 respectively. The strangest part of this freek was that the metal weather vane was hot only not burt but was taken by the acquired awar 150 real was been continued in the ruoted Booths. The strangest part of this freek was that the metal weather vane was hot only not burt but was taken by the accentration of the part of this freek was that the metal weather vane was hot only not burt but was taken by the accentration of the part of this freek was that the metal weather vane was hot only not burt but was taken by the accentration of the part of this freek was that the metal weather vane was hot only not burt but was taken by the accentration of the part of this freek was that the metal weather vane was hot only not burt but was taken by the accentration of the part o

metal was the vane was not only not but but it was taken by the scenario fluid and factorial in the shate and to not only not but it was taken by the scenario fluid and factorial in the shate and to not shate and the look just as the been first on the top of the node score is lightning error; i. The vane was not insured in the allegation of the node in the shate and insured in the shate and in the shate

ITALIAN ANARCHISTS HERE.

THEIR NEWSPAPER AND MEETINGS AT

Semi-monthly They Print News of Anarchtat Topics and Mysterious "Piccoin Posts" Cordiferro is Their Post.

There are many thousands of Italians in this city hopefully tolling at the hardest kind of labor, but deeming themselves better off than ever before because, even after they have said tribute to whatever rascally padrone lays them under contribution, they have usually more money left than they could hope to have at home. The Italian colony, however, like nearly every other foreign colony in New York, ineludes its little group of Ausrchiefe. The little knot of local Anarchists, with headquarters in South Washington square, is in relation with groups or individuals here and there throughout the suburbs, especially in the near-by cities and villages of New Jersey. A newspaper issued twice a month, new in

the Anarchists and their suburban friends. The Anarchists hold public meetings now and then at 04 Wasnington square, but se much of their doings as are not secret and a good deal of their feeling are best gathered from the tone of their newspaper. It contains notices of meetings to come, invitations to pienies and other social affairs (for these bloodthirsty haters of things as they are live by the way), notes of news at home and abroad of interest to the revolutionists, academie social discussions, and mysterious little seraps of correspondence from various cities under the heading " Plecola Posta."

There is an air of engaging frankness in the invitation to workingmen to come and hear the arguments of anarchy. Riccardo Cordiferro, the "Anarchist poet," recently lectured at 64 South Washington square, and workingmen were bidden to the meeting in order that they might hear "Why we are enemies to this society false and bourgeois." whom the privilege of instruction had been denied" were assured of an opportunity to know what are the ideals of aparehy and what its hopes for the future of workingmen and humanity in general.

"Confident of our convictions," says the invitation, "we are ready to give a reason for the faith that is in us and for our ideals." Skeptics are asked to come and confute the

faithful, if it be pos-lble. The Italian Anarchists, as reflected in their organ, are the real thing, individualists, as opposed to Socialists, and there are many columns directed against the commonly accepted doctrines of the latter. The discussions are mainly academic and when bloodthirsty advice is given the language is carefully chosen, so that there shall seem to be no attempt to direct opposition to any authority, local or national, on this side the water. There is plenty of cheering for anarchy, of sympathy with violence abroad, with the recently guillotined Henry, with the imprisoned Merlina, with the widow of the dead Pallas, the Spanish Anarchist.

Below the announcement of a subscription for the widow is the sentiment: " Thought and dynamite; thought to uplift the weak, dynamite to at ack the powerful." The post Cordiferre contribu es some verses ending

Cordiferre contribues some verses ending with a wish for the day "when we shall drink the blood of the rich for wine." A short extract translated from the French has a series of reflections upon beg ary, and the outhor declares that if he were to be a mendicant he would not beg with bated breath, but with arms in his hands—a grotesque sentiment when one knows that the humblest and most successful professional beggars in New York are Italian.

The "liceola Fosta" of the Anarchist organ is its most significant department, its communications are addressed apparently to individuals or to groups. An inquirer at Spring Valley axes for news of the miners strike, There is a call for news and a salutation from Montevideo. "We have sent as much as you asked and we swalt, is the word from theselyn. N. There are like mysterious communications from Cincinnati Philadelphia, New Haves Millord, N. J. Natick, Brookiya, and other points.

"A vietim of the evil capitalistic system"

A victim of the evil capitalistic system" writes to working men touching a strike is West Hoboken and seeks to show that an Italian daily newspaper of this city is wrong in its attitue toward the affair. The case of the strikers is stated with a good deal of intensity but there is no incitement to violence unless it be in the closing salutation to the "social revolution".

printer says that when the writing of the articles which he means when the tone of the articles is too bloodthirsty, he does not print the paper lest he get into trouble. It is printed sometimes at one office and sometimes at another, and it appears i regularly.

The number of June 5 contains this sentiment, significant in view of the a-sassination of Freeident Carnot: "Emile Henry, thou vindicatest Vaillant; thou thyself shalt not remain unvindicated."

LIVING PICTURES AND THEIR DAY.

Will They Outlast the Summer !- Former

The selipse of the erotic Clemenceau model. as it was called, followed pretty closely a strike for salaries overdue by unpaid members of a theatrical company presenting M. Dumas's erotic and sensational play, and similarly a decline in the popularity of "Living Pictures" may attend the strike described in

THE SUN the other day of the seven "living

pictures" whose posing was a feature of the

play. "A Lucky Hit," presented at the Les avenue Academy of Music.
At the present time "Living Pictures" are a
feature of the entertainment of four New York theatres, and as many more theatres have a similar feature of entertainment underlined, The present craze for "Living Pictures" is merely a sporadio recurrence of a fat. witch was general in theatricals about twenty rears ago for status groupings which once started on a career of popularity, invaded to turn nearly all of the theatres, and ultimately ran its course when the artistic character of the original groupings made place for others

of inferior merit. When the "Clemendeau Case" was original r produced at the Standard Theatre a lew years ago it was voted a failure on the first night. On the second night, however, another ex-

On the second night, however, another exponent of the character of La, who needs for her sculpturchusian. Was substituted, and the motoristy which this a times evolve, by the leastly of her as pearance and a tension as well easily a substead of the motoristy which this a times evolve, by the leastly of her as pearance and a tension as in this city and elsewhere for a considerable times afterward.

The trees is in far "Living Petures" presents to the manageria mond one immunitiant materia attentage. It is chear, for those emerged to take ant in the grant large without for all out nominal salaties, no previous state experience being required and no heap an ability englishment of the large province the point of the large clock house, and varies from all the state as is received by a model for the reason that province the many of year, it is easier to assure advanced than models for the reason that predictions in a living Picture" leads to a living Picture Teach to a line many Living living the same in a cold